

THE GREENVILLE BANKRUPT.

Continuation of the Correspondence Between the Governor's of Mississippi and Missouri.

GOV. LOWRY'S REJOINDER.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, JACKSON, MISS., May 11, 1883.

His Excellency, Thos. T. Crittenden, Governor of Missouri.

SIR—The letter I addressed to your Excellency on the 14th ult., was then and still is, even under the light of your letter of the 23d ult., considered by me a sufficient justification of my refusal to surrender Gensberger. I would content myself with a respectful acknowledgment of yours of the 23d, adding that it had not shaken my convictions of duty nor changed my purpose; but for the fact that it was given to the public through the press before it had reached me, and being thus a public criticism of my official conduct, I am constrained to set the public right, since that tribunal has been appealed to.

In the first place, you will excuse me for saying that there is nothing in my letter warranting the assertion in yours that I assumed "the position" that the Governor of Missouri had invoked the power of the process (requisition) for the collection of debts. My letter speaks alone of the purpose for which the requisition was sought, and of the motives of those who sought and obtained it. You recognize the propriety of guarding the State Executive against imposition by those actuated by one purpose, whilst professing another. You require a preliminary showing before granting the demand lest it might, though preserving the forms of law, be perverted to private and unlawful ends. You are not content with the finding of a grand jury.

If your Excellency will take the trouble to read my letter again you will find no intimation, much less a charge, that the Governor of Missouri was a party to a conspiracy to collect debts under color of the extradition process. You do me great injustice to impute such intention to me.

Again you leave it to be inferred that I based my belief and proceeded to act on the letter of Messrs. Tutt & Co., of the 11th of November, 1882, addressed to Gensberger alone. I stated that the letter shadowed forth the design of the writers to extort their debt by threats and the use of criminal process, but in the same paragraph in which the design is imputed, I also state that there was ample evidence from other reliable sources of the existence of such design, and I point them out.

I receive the advice and instruction which your letter is supposed by the press to administer (though it may not have been intended to wear that aspect) with the hope of profiting by it. I may safely take the precaution which your Excellency has wisely intimated to prevent the abuse of the extraordinary process of extradition, as evidence that such abuse prevails, and as the remedy for the evil. Indeed the author whom you quote with implied approbation, admonishes us that "the criminal charge may be that of false pretense or embezzlement, and the object of the extradition sought, may be to compel the party to return the property, or pay debts as a condition of not being prosecuted on the charge."

The Supreme Court of the United States, speaking of the duty imposed by the constitution, said: "Where the demand is properly made by the Governor of one State upon the Governor of another State, the duty to surrender is not absolute and unqualified. It depends on the circumstances of the case." Among the circumstances which are held not only to justify, but to demand a refusal to surrender, are those which show that the demand was not sought and obtained "in good faith, but simply trickery under the forms of law, and in such case they would not be entitled to respect. The Governor to whom the requisition is addressed not only violates no requirement of the constitution but discharges an important duty in refusing to comply with it." This is the language of Spear on extradition, which book you kindly refer me for information as to our duty.

If your Excellency had been furnished with proof that the purpose in seeking the requisition (was to extort money), I feel assured that you would have disregarded the affidavit of the belief of the prosecuting attorney, as you are prepared to disregard the finding of the grand jury in a proper case; and why, let me ask, shall the Governor who is asked to shut this cruel oppression in force against a citizen of Mississippi (not a fugitive from Missouri) and to whom the exposure is made of a covert design to abuse the process for private ends, be debarrd from considering it? It is a delicate duty, but is one which ought not to be on any ground evaded. It has been said of extradition process as a means of collecting debts, that it is the "short road to the result." It has been thus used and will so be used again. I think I may fairly complain that your Excellency has assumed that my letter admits the commission of a felony by Gensberger. My meaning is plain, that the prosecutors are willing to compound the offence they charged, and the suggestion was made as a reason for discrediting them as men seeking to suppress crime.

In such a correspondence as this I can but express my regret that your Excellency should have been so imposed upon as to believe, and my surprise that false representations should have betrayed you into making the calumnious charge that a "numerous class" of persons in Mississippi have been engaged in defrauding the merchants of St. Louis. Above all things let me enjoin upon your Excellency how much an equitable temper smoothes the way to what we call a "good understanding."

In reply to the statement that your Excellency had, upon my requisition, issued your warrant for the arrest and delivery to the designated agents for this State, one Harrison Page, charged with the crime of murder, I beg to say that the same faith and confidence was

given your two requisitions for two fugitives from the State of Missouri, Wm. J. Grief, charged with grand larceny, and Fred F. Warren, charged with the crime of murder. This you will observe by consulting the records of your office. I have the honor to be, with great respect, your Excellency's obedient servant, ROBERT LOWRY.

The Grange.

EDITORS CLARION: Under the changed circumstances produced by the rapid progress of the age, the isolated and individualized condition of the agricultural class necessitated organization, to place it on terms of equality with the organized associations of all other classes, which are mainly dependent on it.

To meet this necessity the Grange was established and formed by those whose interests were identified in agriculture, without reference to their religious or political affinities.

Its purposes have been openly and repeatedly declared, and its acts made public. It is, and should be properly understood, as an organization specially intended for the protection and advancement of agriculture by legitimate means, the chief of which, is education, not only in the methods and details of the cultivation of the soil—but in all other matters, especially those of political economy, bearing on the pursuit of agriculture, and pertaining to the welfare of those engaged in it.

Prominent among which, are the business methods in the transportation and disposal of its products, which bring the farmers in contact with other classes, and that they may there maintain their just rights to a fair division of the profits of labor; and whenever a just division is withheld, from whatever cause or force, to take such action as all other citizens or classes, have and use, to enforce a recognition of justice in their behalf, whether it be, through the moral force of cooperation, or by appealing to the Courts, or Legislatures. And last but not least, when other means fail, to use the right of freedom and resort to the polls and intelligently cast their ballots, so as to influence legislation in their behalf—without regard to party, or personal advancement. In the practice of which action, among others, the so-called Granger Acts of 1873 in the North-Western States, sustained by the United States Supreme Court, is a notable example.

If politicians and their parties have divided on questions of political economy that affect the interests of agriculture, it is no just argument why the Grange formed from all parties, and recognizing none, in a partisan sense, may not act in accord with the identified interests of all in agriculture. Otherwise, action of the Grange would be confined to the details of the farm, and the great and vital interests of agriculture, in its other connection, (which it was created to advance and defend) be surrendered to the tender mercies of machine politicians and their sham principles—the favorites and tools of monopoly—the agriculturists' deadliest enemy.

Thus the Grange aims to elevate agriculture above the plane of party and personal considerations, and relieve it from the damaging influences of monopolies; and merits the approval and assistance of all good citizens, for on this great interest rests the welfare of the country.

H. O. DIXON.

Hinds county, Miss., May 15, 1883.

To the Members of the Mississippi Press Association.

JACKSON, MISS., May 14, 1883.

EDITORS CLARION: I beg leave to state for the benefit of members of the Mississippi Press Association which holds its annual convention on Wednesday, July 4th next, at Columbus, that these railroads, the Vicksburg & Meridian, the Natchez, Jackson & Columbus, the Mississippi & Tennessee, and Mobile & Ohio will pass both ways all holding certificates of membership. The Illinois Central will grant passes to such as indicate to the Secretary a desire to go over that road. Members who expect to attend will please notify the Secretary stating the paper with which they are connected and receive certificates of membership. State papers will please copy.

FRANK BURKITT, President.

R. K. JAYNE, Secretary.

South Mississippi Timber.

LENA, MISS., May 1, 1883.

EDITORS CLARION: I will call the attention of your next Legislature to the importance of preserving a large portion of our Coast forest. Let our Coast be denuded, and nearly all of our coast counties will become a barren waste, the cyclones which sweep over our State, will become more frequent and more terrific, and the rainfall will be irregular—pouring in torrents here and there, and leaving this section without timber.

THE wide-awake correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune from this city has ascertained that the Yazoo Valley Road will be finished in time to transport this year's cotton crop to market. Ten miles of the road is ready for the rails.

SILK CULTURE.

McKittrick's Advertisement.

CARROLLTON, MISS., May 9, 1883.

EDITORS CLARION: In publishing the notice of the gift by P. W. McKittrick, of Memphis, Tenn., of a million silk worm eggs for distribution in the State, you are giving that person a free advertisement that will doubtless cause many of the friends of THE CLARION to deal with him. In case they do, and fail to get their money's worth they are apt to turn and rend you. I therefore offer the following for your information:

A lady of this place wishing to learn something of silk culture, opened a correspondence on the subject with P. W. McKittrick, as she had seen his name published as President of the Silk Association of America.

He wrote back giving her every encouragement to go into the silk business, and offering eggs and mulberry trees at prices set forth in the following extract from his letter of January 25th:

"For 100 trees 3 years old, \$10.00; for 100 trees 4 years old, \$15.00; for 100 trees 5 years old, \$20.00. I plant 200 trees to the acre, BEFORE SPRING IF POSSIBLE. For every tree planted with trees got from \$15 to \$25 worth of silk eggs. Now is THE VERY BEST TIME TO GET THE EGGS!! DO NOT DELAY."

The shrieking italics, exclamation points and big caps are all McKittrick's, and they brought to him from his correspondent \$18.50, for which she wrote him to send her \$7.50 in silk eggs, the remaining \$11.00 to go for trees and the pamphlet.

On February 8th she received from McKittrick eggs that covered a piece of domestic 6x12 inches and a pamphlet of eleven pages, entitled, "Practical Silk Culture." On April 12th she received 25 mulberry trees, apparently not more than a year old.

During the months of February, March and April she wrote repeatedly to McKittrick either to send the trees or refund the money, and no answer ever came from him through the mails. Only after an order on him was sent through private hands did 25 come on the 12th of April, instead of 100 in February, for which McKittrick had received payment. The remaining 75 trees are still to be heard from, while about a fourth part of those received have died, doubtless from the lateness of the season at the time of setting them out.

The eggs all hatched out, but as well as can be estimated they have not produced more than a fourth part of the number of worms that came from \$5.00 worth of eggs received from Corinth, Miss., by another lady of this place. 30,000 is the number of eggs claimed by this lady on the authority of the people with whom she dealt, and that would make about 8000 furnished by McKittrick for \$7.50.

To recapitulate, the lady that dealt with McKittrick got for \$18.50, about 8,000 silk eggs, one eleven page pamphlet and 25 mulberry trees, and had to go to much trouble and some expense to get the latter even when it was too late to set them out with any certainty of their living.

Silk culture promises to prove a great boon, not only to the South in general, but more particularly to those among us in whom we all ought to feel the greatest interest, and be ready to protect as well against the insults of ruffians as the schemes of swindlers with high sounding titles.

It is useless to remind you how many of our ladies have been struggling to support households and help educate their children by any honest industry that might come within their reach, and they have expected much from this business of silk culture.

It is only the press which, while it may unwillingly do them much harm, can successfully protect them as well as the rest of the community, against the frauds of advertising swindlers.

J. R. EGGLESTON.

DR. JOHN Y. MURRY, Chairman of the Tippah county Democratic Executive Committee has called a meeting of the Committee in Ripley on Monday the 28th day of May, 1883, to consider the matter of holding a county convention and to transact such business as may be deemed advisable.

THE Vicksburg Herald is disturbed by the suggestion that the supervising clauses of the federal election laws, should be repealed. After all its complaints that they had been the means of defrauding Mr. Manning in the election in the 2d District, the presumption was that it would have approved the proposition.

THE Southern Baptist Convention is in session at Waco, Texas, with 1200 delegates. Dr. Mell of Georgia was elected President; United States Senators Brown of Georgia, and Maxey of Texas, are among the Vice Presidents. Statistics place the number of Baptists in the world at 2,800,000; United States, 2,000,000; abroad, 800,000; churches, 13,400; preachers, 8,000.

MEDICAL.

Know

That Brown's Iron Bitters will cure the worst case of dyspepsia.

Will insure a hearty appetite and increased digestion.

Cures general debility, and gives a new lease of life.

Dispels nervous depression and low spirits.

Restores an exhausted nursing mother to full strength and gives abundant sustenance for her child.

Strengthens the muscles and nerves, enriches the blood.

Overcomes weakness, wakefulness, and lack of energy.

Keeps off all chills, fevers, and other malarial poison.

Will infuse with new life the weakest invalid.

27 Walker St., Baltimore, Dec. 1882.

For six years I have been a great sufferer from Blood Disease, Dyspepsia, and Constipation, and became so debilitated that I could not retain anything on my stomach, in fact, life had almost become a burden. Finally, when hope had almost left me, my husband, seeing Brown's Iron Bitters advertised in the paper, induced me to give it a trial. I am now taking the third bottle and have not felt so well in six years as I do at the present time.

Mrs. L. F. GUTZKE.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will have a better tonic effect upon any one who needs "bracing up," than any medicine made.

TUTT'S EXPECTORANT

Is composed of Herbs and Medicinal products, which permeate the substance of the Lungs, expectorates the acrid matter that collects in the Bronchial Tubes, and forms an soothing coating, which relieves the irritation that causes the cough. It cleanses the lungs of all impurities, and strengthens them when weakened by disease, improves the circulation of the blood, and increases the nervous system. It is a safe and reliable remedy. Apply the remedy promptly. A set of twenty years warrants the action that no remedy has ever been found that is so prompt in its action as TUTT'S EXPECTORANT. A single dose relieves the phlegm, subdues inflammation, and it is especially useful in the treatment of the Throat, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all other pulmonary affections. It is a valuable and should be in every family.

TUTT'S PILLS

ACT DIRECTLY ON THE LIVER. Cures Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Bilious Colic, Constipation, Rheumatism, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, Dropsy, Tumor of the Liver, and Female Irregularities. If you do not "feel very well," a single pill stimulates the stomach, increases the appetite, imparts vigor to the system.

A NOTED DIVINE SAYS: "TUTT'S PILLS—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. I have tried every remedy recommended to me; I used them (but with little result). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, and I have gained forty pounds of flesh. They are worth their weight in gold."

REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky. and New York, N. Y.

See TUTT'S MANUAL of Health, Receipts FREE on application.

WANTED.

A SITUATION AS GENERAL MANAGER OF A LARGE PLANTATION, by one who can give satisfactory endorsements as to capacity, industry and integrity. Address C. C. Crook & Giddis, Bolton, Miss.

April 25, 1883.

Printing Outfit for Sale!

A LOW PRICED—A COMPLETE PRINTING OFFICE—6 column Press. For terms, etc., address, T. J. C. Box 500, Terry, Miss.

J. T. POINDEXTER, PORTRAIT PAINTER! HAS OPENED A STUDIO IN THE HILZHEIM Building, adjoining the Telephone Exchange. Portraits of Citizens and others on Exhibition. You are invited to call and see them.

May 19, 1883.

To Whom it May Concern.

IN FUTURE, NO PATIENT WILL BE admitted into the Asylum unless ordered in by the Superintendent.

By order of the Trustees,

T. J. MITCHELL, Superintendent.

Lunatic Asylum.

Jackson, Miss., May 9, 1883.

'83 A GRAND COMBINATION '84

THE CLARION AND THE LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL

One year for only \$2.50—Two papers for little more than the price of one.

By paying \$2.50 you will receive for one year your home paper with the COURIER-JOURNAL, the REPRESENTATIVE NEWSPAPER OF THE SOUTH, Democratic and for a TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY, and the best, brightest and ablest FAMILY WEEKLY in the United States. Sample copies of either paper sent on application to publishers.

LADY AGENTS WANTED FOR

MADAME CRISWOLD'S



823 Broadway, New York.

BEST CORSETS IN THE WORLD.

Dressmakers Delight in Fitting over Them! These Corsets of form and beauty in various styles and in every size to suit all. Physicians recommend them. They are not sold by mercantiles. Exclusive territory given. Ladies who like a perfect and permanent figure, send for a card and name to agents, to receive a copy of the book "How to Choose a Corset." MADAME CRISWOLD & CO., 823 Broadway, N. Y.

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